



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314-1000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CEPR-P (715)

20 NOV 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDERS/DIRECTORS, ALL USACE COMMANDS

SUBJECT: PARC Instruction Letter 2001-06

1. In accordance with EFARS 1.201-100, this PARC Instruction Letter (PIL) is issued to amend and revise the language in the EFARS pertaining to Acquisition Planning for Part 7, and affected sections of Parts 1, 16 and 36.

2. Substitute the enclosed pages as follows:

Remove pages(s)

7-1 and 7-2

1-1 and 1-2

16-1 through 16-3

36-4 and 36-5

Insert page(s)

7-1 and 7-2

1-1 and 1-2

16-1 through 16-3

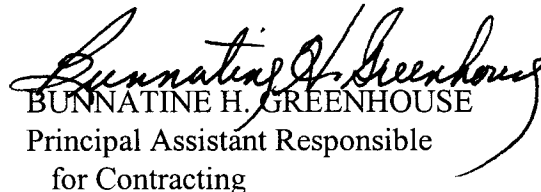
36-4 and 36-5

3. If the subordinate command prefers to rely on a printed EFARS book (as opposed to the electronic EFARS on the PARC homepage), each substituted page is to be stamp dated on the bottom of the page with the corresponding date of this memorandum. Upon completion of the page removals, addressees are to post the PIL with the regulation. Addressees are also to ensure distribution of this PIL to all staff elements as necessary (i.e., engineering, construction, and legal offices).

4. Questions concerning this PIL should be directed to the EFARS Working Group Leader, Wayne Hardin at (202) 761-8647, Email clyde.w.hardin@usace.army.mil.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl.


BUNNATINE H. GREENHOUSE
Principal Assistant Responsible
for Contracting

CF: Directors/Chiefs of Contracting

ENGINEER FAR SUPPLEMENT (EFARS)

PART 7 — FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

SUBPART 7.1 — ACQUISITION PLANS

7.102 Policy.

(S-100) General.

In general, there are two levels of acquisition planning:

(a) preparing the Overall Acquisition Strategy for the contracting activity's total anticipated future workload (see (S-101) below; and

(b) preparing a Formal or Informal Acquisition Plan, as appropriate, for an individual acquisition plan (see 7.102 (S-102) and (S-103) below).

(S-101) Overall Acquisition Strategies.

(a) Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, each contracting activity shall develop a written Overall Acquisition Strategy (OAS) covering all anticipated contracts over \$1 million. The OAS may be based on historical trends and must include all known work, as well as reasonably expected work. The OAS shall be updated in the middle of the fiscal year and when major new projects are identified. Short notice acquisitions will be added to the OAS at the next regular update and will not delay processing the acquisition.

(b) The OAS shall address and document all major technical and business issues. Anticipated workload will be compared to the remaining capacities of ongoing contracts to determine the need to award new contracts. Any new contracts needed should be scheduled and their terms established based on a case-by-case analysis considering factors such as the following:

- (i) type of work,
- (ii) anticipated workload,
- (iii) effects on competition,
- (iv) most effective contract type (including, for example, fixed-price, cost-reimbursement, incentive, and indefinite delivery contracts

(IDCs)),

(v) overall mix of contract sizes, and

(vi) the impact on small business participation (see (c) below) and on other business and socio-economic concerns.

(c) The OAS shall assure a mix of large and small contracts, including IDCs of various types and sizes, to provide meaningful opportunities for small business firms to participate in the work. The OAS shall incorporate and include a copy of the Small Business Forecast required annually by letter by the DoD and Army Directors, SADBUE.

(d) See 16.5 and 36.601-3-90 for additional guidance concerning IDCs.

(S-102) Formal Acquisitions Plans.

(a) See FAR 7.105 and DFARS 207.105, which contain requirements for the contents of Formal Acquisition Plans. Formal Acquisition Plans submitted to the PARC for approval shall include a copy of the completed DD Form 2579, Small Business Coordination Record, as an attachment.

(b) Except as provided in (c) below, a Formal Acquisition Plan shall be prepared for any acquisition (for any contract or for any program involving multiple contracts):

(i) for services, supplies, or development, when the total cost of all contracts for the program is estimated at \$15 million or more for any fiscal year or at \$30 million or more for all years, unless another threshold is prescribed in (ii) through (vi) below;

(ii) estimated at \$15 million or more for all years, including options, or \$5 million or more for any one year for A-E services,

(iii) for a program estimated at \$15 million or more for all years, that packages or consolidates discrete projects, including construction,

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(iv) determined by the contracting officer to be nationally significant, such as, impacting a major USACE initiative, raising serious or unique environmental matters, implementing a deviation from the FAR, and/or concerning significant Congressional or political interest beyond normal constituent service,

(v) that extends beyond the MSC's geographical boundary or is nationwide (*note: any Formal Acquisition Plan prepared to comply with this subsection (b) (v) shall include the statement required by paragraph 5 b (5) of ER 5-1-10, Corps-Wide Areas of Work Responsibility*), or

(vi) if directed by HQUSACE.

(c) Only the requirements in (b) (iv) and (vi) above apply to a single, fixed price contract for a discrete construction project (The requirements in (b) (i), (ii), (iii), and (v) above do not apply).

(d) The project management plan required in ER 5-1-11, Business Process, paragraph 7.b(2)(a), shall include the Formal Acquisition Plan for that project.

(S-103) Informal Acquisition Plans.

An informal Acquisition Plan shall be prepared according to local policy for all acquisitions not requiring a Formal Acquisition Plan. The documentation and level of detail in the Informal Acquisition Plan will be commensurate with the value, complexity, and significance of the acquisition. The project management plan required by ER 5-1-11, Business Process, paragraph 7.b(2)(a), shall include the Informal Acquisition Plan for that project.

7.103 Agency-head responsibilities.

(h) (S-100) Reviewing and Approving Acquisition Plans and Revisions.

(a) Each OAS and Formal Acquisition Plan shall be fully coordinated with all staff elements, including the Deputy for Small Business. If coordination results in an unresolved difference of opinion, elevate the disagreement through command channels.

(b) The MSC Commander is the approval authority for any district OAS. HQUSACE is the approval authority for any OAS prepared by a center or HECSA.

(c) The PARC, HQUSACE, is the approval for all Formal Acquisition Plans.

(d) Local procedures shall establish the approval authority for Informal Acquisition Plans.

(e) Changes to an Acquisition Plan shall require approval at the same level as the original plan.

(h) (S-101) Acquisition Strategy Panels.

(a) Each district, center and HECSA shall establish an Acquisition Strategy Panel, which may be an existing group, such as the Project Review Board (PRB), provided it includes all staff elements (see S-100 above). The Panel shall be responsible to the District or Center Commander to assure that the requirements of 7.102 (S-101) above are met.

(b) The Panel may establish separate, subordinate boards, if appropriate, to review requirements for breakout analysis of bundled requirements, set asides, as well as the appropriate balance of acquisition methods, contract types and contract sizes.

SUBPART 1.1 — PURPOSE, AUTHORITY, ISSUANCE

1.101 Purpose.

The Engineer Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (EFARS) is issued pursuant to Subpart 1.3, Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army Corps of Engineers, under authority of the Secretary of the Army. The EFARS implements and supplements the FAR, the Defense FAR Supplement (DFARS), and the Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (AFARS).

1.103 Applicability.

The FAR, DFARS, AFARS, and the EFARS apply to all USACE acquisitions.

1.104 Issuance.

1.104-2 Arrangement of Regulations.

(a) *General.* The arrangement and numbering of EFARS conforms to the FAR, DFARS and AFARS.

(b) *Numbering.* Numbered divisions (parts, subparts, sections, or paragraphs, etc. and lettered appendices) of this Supplement correspond to the same numbered division in the FAR, DFARS and AFARS. Numbered divisions of this Supplement with a suffix in the "100" series (e.g. 1.601-100) contain subject matter related to but not contained in a FAR, DFARS, or AFARS numbered division. Omission from the EFARS of a numbered division which appears in FAR, DFARS or AFARS denotes that there is no additional coverage in EFARS.

(c) *References and Citations.* This Supplement shall be referred to as the Engineer FAR Supplement (EFARS). Any numbered division may be cited as "EFARS" followed by the division number. Thus, this section would be cited as "EFARS 1.104-2", but within this supplement, it would be cited as "1.104-2".

SUBPART 1.2 — ADMINISTRATION

1.201 Maintenance of the EFARS.

1.201-100 Amendment of the EFARS.

(a) The EFARS will be maintained by the Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting (PARC), code CEPR-ZA. All revisions to the EFARS will be prepared by the PARC. Proposed revisions to the EFARS shall be submitted to the PARC, ATTN: CEPR-P, through normal command channels.

(b) The EFARS will normally be amended by PARC Instruction Letters (PIL) which will contain replacement pages and be distributed electronically.

SUBPART 1.4 — DEVIATIONS FROM THE FAR

1.403 Individual Deviations.

(1) Requests for deviations from the EFARS shall be submitted to the PARC for approval.

(2) Requests for deviations from the FAR, DFARS, or AFARS, shall be submitted through the PARC.

SUBPART 1.6 — CONTRACTING AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1.601 General.

1.601-93 Responsibility of commanders.

Functional Coordination. The Contracting officer is responsible for all contract decisions, as prescribed by FAR 1.602. Major contract decisions will be staffed with functional coordination among staff elements.

Command Involvement in Award Decisions. Some architect-engineer (A-E), construction, design-build, hazardous toxic and radioactive waste (HTRW), and federal information processing (FIP) contracts are so critically important that the commander should be the source selection official or approval authority. HQUSACE will determine source selection authorities on Total Environmental Restoration Contracts (TERCs). FAR clause 52.204-1, Approval of Contract shall be placed in solicitations where the source selection approval is above the contracting officer or in solicitations when a formal acquisition plan is required in accordance with EFARS 7.102(S-102)(b). FAR clause 52.204-1 is not applicable to post award contract actions regardless of its use in the award of the initial contract.

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PART 1 — FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

Command Oversight of Post Award Contract Decisions. Some contracts are so critically important that commanders should be fully involved in the key post award decisions. However, management oversight of post award decisions must be more limited.

Consequently, to preserve the contracting officer's independence, the commander's review of key post award decisions is limited to concurring with the proposed decision or to returning it with questions (not disapproving and not directing another particular decision)

Command procedures. Each command should develop standards to identify critical contracts that may require approval of award decisions or post award oversight by commanders as stated above. For award or post award decisions, the standards may include complexity, local sponsor interest, type of contract (such as HTRW), and unresolved differences of opinion resulting from functional coordination among staff elements. Key post award decisions may also include sizable contract claims, terminations for default and alternative dispute resolutions (ADR).

HQUSACE will assure that USACE complies with the requirements of AFARS 7.103, Agency Head Responsibilities.

MSC commanders shall nominate individuals to be designated source selection authorities (SSAs) for IDCs over the thresholds in 7.102(S-102)(b)(i) and (ii). Nominations shall be sent to HQUSACE (attn: PARC), and the PARC will approve/disapprove the appointments.

Each MSC Resource Management Board (RMB) shall review the plans of subordinate commands as described in Subpart 7.1 at least twice annually. The MSC RMB shall report its review to the MSC commander with recommendations for approval.

Each district shall prepare the acquisition plans and strategies required in Subpart 7.1.

1.601-100 Civil Works construction contracts.

The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized by 33 U.S.C. 622 et seq. to carry out projects for improvement of rivers and harbors (other than surveys, estimates, and gagings) by contract or otherwise, in the manner most economical and advantageous to the United States.

1.602 Contracting officers.

1.602-1 Authority

1.602-1-100 Administrative contracting officer authority.

(a) Individuals may be delegated administrative contracting officer (ACO) authority as set forth below. Less authority than that specified below may be delegated.

(i) Execute unilateral administrative modifications under FAR 43.103 (b)(1). Modify construction contracts within the scope of the contract under any of the following contract clauses unique to construction contracts, provided that no individual contract modification exceeds \$500,000 (the sum of deletions and additions): FAR 52.212-11, Variation in Estimated Quantity; EFARS 52.212-5001, Variations in Estimated Quantities - Subdivided Items; FAR 52.212-12, Suspension of Work; FAR 52.236-2, Differing Site Conditions; FAR 52.243-4, Changes; and FAR 52.248-3, Value Engineering — Construction.

(ii) Modify construction contract performance periods under FAR clause 52.249-10, Default (Fixed-Price Construction), when a delay is due to unforeseeable causes beyond the control and without the fault of the contractor.

(iii) Modify purchase orders under FAR clause 52.243-5, Changes and Changed Conditions, provided that the modification does not cause the total value of the purchase order to exceed the simplified acquisition procedures limitation described at FAR 13.101.

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PART 16 — FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

SUBPART 16.5 — INDEFINITE-DELIVERY CONTRACTS

16.5 Policy.

(S-101) Applicability.

This subpart applies to all USACE IDCs, except contracts for A-E services.

(S-102) Planning for Use of IDCs.

(a) Each District shall develop an annual written acquisition strategy covering IDCs with the OAS referred to in 7.102 (S-101) above.

(1) The strategy shall compare the anticipated workload (which may be based on historical trends) to the capabilities and remaining capacities of current IDCs and demonstrate the need for new IDCs. The strategy will include the analysis below.

(2) The strategy shall assure a mix of large and small IDCs of various types to provide meaningful opportunities for small business firms to compete.

(3) Nation-wide IDCs shall not be used unless approved by HQUSACE.

(4) The strategy shall be fully staffed (see 7.103(h)(S-100)), including with SBA.

(b) The scope of each IDC shall be as specific as possible, rather than a broad range of services or supplies, to permit a proper selection of the firm providing the best value to the Government.

(c) An IDC solicitation and contract must specify a defined boundary *and either* a specific installation or cluster of installations to be served *or* a type of work. This information will be included in the solicitation and contract.

(1) The contracting officer *must* make every reasonable effort to ensure that sufficient work is available to be awarded under the contract, negating the potential for awarding an underutilized contract.

Each contract awarded *must* be based on an actual *known* requirement for work.

(2) Work at non-specified installations may be acquired under an IDC as long as the work is for the customer(s) or program(s) specified in the contract and is located in the geographical area specified in the contract.

(d) Care shall be taken so that IDCs do not duplicate the scopes of work of other non-IDC contracts.

(S-103) General Limitations on Use of IDCs.

(a) Indefinite delivery contracts (IDCs) may be used *only if* one or more of the following conditions applies --

(1) The cost to procure the required services or supplies individually through normal selection procedures is uneconomical compared to the cost of the services or supplies themselves;

(2) The time required to procure the required services or supplies individually through normal selection procedures will cause an unacceptable delay in fulfilling the requirements;

(3) Technical continuity among related requirements is essential;

(4) Significant cost savings in contract price and/or contract administration will accrue by having a single contractor perform several similar requirements; or

(5) Management of more than one contractor on an installation presents unacceptable administration problems in such areas as coordination and movement of work forces and equipment, separation and acceptance of contractor responsibility, and verification of performance and progress.

(b) See 36.601-3-90 regarding multiple awards of IDCs for A-E services.

(S-104) Limitations on IDC Dollar Amounts.

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(a) The *minimum* dollar amount for each IDC contract shall be based on an actual known requirement for work. See (S-108) below.

(b) The *maximum* dollar amount for each IDC contract should be established on a case-by-case analysis considering the type of work, anticipated workload, effects on competition, and, in coordination with the deputy for small business, the ability of small business firms to compete for the contracts. Document the analysis and coordination.

(c) The strategy shall assure mix of large and small IDCs of various types to provide meaningful opportunities for small business firms to compete.

(d) The amount of each individual IDC should not be arbitrarily fixed at the maximum authorized amounts. Rather, the contract amount should be established on a case-by-case analysis considering the type of work, anticipated workload, effects on competition, and, in coordination with the deputy for small business, the ability of small business firms to compete for the contract. Document this analysis and coordination.

(e) If a task order is expected to exceed 50 percent of the contract amount for the entire period, document the contract file to justify why a task order was used instead of publicly announcing the requirement.

(f) Each task order shall provide for a complete and usable product.

(S-105) Criteria for Awarding Task/Delivery Orders.

(a) When two or more IDCs contain duplicative scopes of work so that a particular task order might be issued under more than one of the contracts, the solicitations and the contracts shall state the criteria to be used in allocating orders among the contracts.

(b) Appropriate criteria include performance and quality of deliverables under the current IDCs, current capacity to accomplish the order in the required time, uniquely specialized experience, equitable distribution of work among the contractors, price, and other

relevant factors.

(c) Document the contract file to justify the basis for issuing a task order under a particular IDC when two or more IDCs contain duplicative scopes of work. See FAR 16.505(b)(4).

(d) Oral orders ordinarily should not be used. See FAR 16.505(a)(4).

(S-106) Options.

The IDC option “period” need not be stated as “one year”.

(S-107) Waivers of these IDC requirements.

(a) Requests for individual or class waivers to increase the number of option periods may be submitted to the PARC for approval, provided --

(1) The basis for the waiver is justified by a formal or informal acquisition plan (see 7.102(S-102) and (S-103)) and is supported by quantitative information concerning specific anticipated requirements.

(2) The need for continuity of services for the additional period(s) clearly outweighs the adverse impacts on competition.

(3) The approval is obtained prior to the issuance of the solicitation.

(4) Waivers approved after the issuance of the solicitation must be reflected in an amendment.

(b) Waivers after the due date for submission of offers require J&As in accordance with FAR 6.303 and 6.404.

(c) Neither a waiver nor a J&A is required to exercise an unused contract option before the expiration of the base contract period (or preceding option period), if the contract amount for the base

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option period), if the contract amount for the base period (or preceding option period) has been exhausted or nearly exhausted, and this possibility is so indicated in the solicitation and the contract.

(S-108) Guaranteed Minimum Dollar Amount for IDCs.

See EFARS 16.504 (a)(1) regarding the minimum dollar amount for IDCs. A guaranteed minimum amount shall be obligated in the basic contract period and at the time of exercising each contract option period. This guaranteed amount represents the Government's obligation to order a minimum in services in each contract performance period. In the unlikely event that no task or delivery orders are issued during the life of the contract period, the contractor shall be paid this amount.

16.504 Indefinite-quantity contracts.

(a)(1) Each indefinite quantity contract shall require the Government to order supplies or services priced at:

(i) Two percent of the stated maximum for the base period or \$500,000, whichever is less, and

(ii) For any option period that is exercised, 1 percent of the stated maximum or \$250,000, whichever is less.

(c)(1)(S-100) For Job Order Contracts and contracts for A-E services, the circumstances described in FAR 16.504 (c)(ii), (iii) and (iv) usually apply. Therefore multiple awards should not ordinarily be used. If used, there must be a reasonable expectation of sufficient work to require more than one contract. The contracting officer shall document any decision to use multiple awards in the acquisition plan or strategy required by EFARS 7.102. For multiple awards involving A-E contracts, see 36.601-3-90(b).

16.505 Ordering.

(a)(4) See 36.601-3-90(g) for A-E contracts.

(b)(1) See 36.601-3-90(h) for A-E contracts

(4) Each indefinite delivery contract resulting from a multiple award shall include a statement substantially as follows:

“(i) More than one contract is being awarded for the same services (supplies) as this contract. Each contractor will be afforded a fair opportunity to be considered for each task (delivery) order in excess of \$2,500.

(ii) The contracting officer will consider the following factors when awarding a task (delivery) order: _____

(iii) If the contractor believes it was not fairly considered for a particular task (delivery) order, the contractor may present the matter to the contracting officer. The contractor may appeal the explanation or decision of the contracting officer to the USACE\$ Ombudsman, who is the USACE PARC, at the following address: Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Attention: CEPR-P (USACE Ombudsman), 20 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20314-1000. The ombudsman will review the contractor's complaint, and in coordination with the contracting officer, ensure that the contractor was afforded a fair opportunity to be considered for the task (delivery) order.”

SUBPART 16.6 — TIME-AND-MATERIALS, LABOR-HOUR, AND LETTER CONTRACTS

16.603 Letter contracts.

16.603-3 Limitations.

For application to emergency/disaster situations see EFARS 17.74.

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PART 36 — CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECT-ENGINEER CONTRACTS

three highly qualified small businesses that can perform the work) and A-E selection must be conducted in accordance with FAR 36.602 and its supplements. The short selection process in 36.602-5 may be used.

36.601-3-90 Applicable contracting procedures.

(a) Indefinite delivery contracts (IDCs) for A-E services may only be used if one or more of the following conditions applies --

(1) The cost to procure the required A-E services individually through normal selection procedures is uneconomical compared to the cost of the A-E services themselves;

(2) The time required to procure the required A-E services individually through normal selection procedures will cause an unacceptable delay in fulfilling the requirements;

(3) Technical continuity among related requirements is essential; or

(4) Significant cost savings in contract price and/or contract administration will accrue by having a single A-E contractor perform several similar requirements.

(b) Each contracting office will develop an annual acquisition strategy covering A-E IDCs. The strategy will compare the anticipated workload (which may be based on historical trends) to the capabilities and remaining capacities of current IDCs, and demonstrate the need for new IDCs and include the analysis in (e) below. The strategy will assure a mix of large and small IDCs of various types to provide meaningful opportunities for small business A-E firms to compete. The strategy will be fully staffed (see 7.103(h)(S-100)). See 16.504(c)(1)(S-100) regarding multiple awards of A-E IDCs. Multiple awards should not be made unless all firms are technically equal and ranked as most highly qualified.

(c) The scope of each IDC will be as specific as possible, rather than a broad range of A-E services, to permit a proper Brooks A-E Act selection of the most highly qualified firm.

(d) The contract amount for the base period and any option period shall not exceed \$1,000,000 each. The contract base period and any option period(s) shall not exceed one year each.

(e) The contract amount should not be arbitrarily fixed at the maximum authorized amounts. Rather, the contract amount should be established on a case-by-case analysis considering the type of work, anticipated workload, effects on competition, and, in coordination with the deputy for small business, the ability of small business A-E firms to compete for the contract. Document this analysis and coordination in the contract file for the particular IDC or in the annual IDC acquisition strategy.

(f) Individual task orders shall not exceed the annual contract amount. In addition, for any task order expected to exceed \$500,000, document the contract file to justify why a task order was used instead of publicly announcing the requirement. A task order shall provide for a complete and usable product.

(g) Oral orders ordinarily should not be used (see FAR 16.505(a)(4)).

(h) When two or more A-E IDCs contain the same or overlapping scopes of work such that a particular task order might be issued under more than one of the contracts, the public announcement and the contracts shall state the criteria to be used in allocating orders among the contracts. Appropriate criteria include performance and quality of deliverables under the current IDCs, current capacity to accomplish the order in the required time, uniquely specialized experience, equitable distribution of work among the contractors, and other relevant factors. Price shall not be used as a criterion. Document the contract file to justify the basis for issuing a task order under a particular IDC when two or more IDCs contain the same or overlapping scopes of work. See 16.505(b)(4).

(i) The contracting officer may include options (see FAR 17.2 Options) for up to two additional periods (up to four additional periods for surveying and

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mapping services in direct support of a single construction contract) provided --

(1) The option(s) is publicized with the basic contract requirement in accordance with FAR Part 5;

(2) The scope of work under the option(s) is specified in the basic contract;

(3) The prices for services under the option(s) are specified in the basic contract; and

(4) There is a reasonable anticipation of the need for similar services beyond the basic contract period.

(j) Requests for individual or class waivers to the monetary limits and number of option periods in (d) or (i) may be submitted for approval, provided --

(1) The basis for the waiver is justified by a formal or informal acquisition plan (see 7.102(S-102) and (S-103)) and is supported by quantitative information concerning specific anticipated requirements.

(2) The approval is obtained prior to the due date for SFs 254 and 255.

(3) For waivers of the limit on the number of option periods only, the need for continuity of services for the additional period(s) clearly outweighs the adverse impacts on competition.

(k) Waivers may be approved prior to the due date for SFs 254 and 255 as follows:

(1) By the Division Director of Contracting, for increases in the contract amount up to 100 percent.

(2) By the PARC, for greater increases in the contract amount or for any increases in the number of option periods.

(l) Waivers approved after the issuance of the CBD announcement must be reflected in an amended or reissued CBD announcement.

(m) Waivers after the due date for SFs 254 and 255 require J&As in accordance with FAR 6.303 and 6.404.

(n) Neither a waiver nor a J&A is required to exercise a contract option before the expiration of the base contract period (or preceding option period), if the contract amount for the base period (or preceding option period) has been exhausted or nearly exhausted, and this possibility is so indicated in the public announcement and the contract.

(o) See EFARS 16.504 (a)(1) regarding the minimum quantity for IDC.

(p) The USACE procuring contracting officer shall provide written instructions to the installation contracting officer and facilities engineering personnel regarding the limitations and procedures for the negotiation, issuance and administration of task orders. These instructions will address USACE and installation responsibilities under FAR 36.604, 36.605, 36.606, 36.608, 36.609-1, and 36.609-2, and DFARS 236.606-70.

36.601-4 Implementation.

(a)(4)(A) In USACE "surveying and mapping services" includes activities associated with measuring, locating and preparing maps, charts, or other graphical or digital presentations depicting natural and man-made physical features, phenomena, and legal boundaries of the earth, such as:

(1) Topographic Engineering Surveying, which includes acquisition of topographic oriented surveying and mapping data for design, construction, master planning, operations, as-built conditions, precise structure stability studies utilizing conventional and electronic instrumentation, photogrammetric, remote sensing, inertial, satellite, and other survey methods as applicable.

(2) Hydrographic Engineering Surveying, which includes acquisition of hydrographic oriented surveying and mapping data for design, construction, dredging,